



It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws of conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—
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SPEECH OF MR. MDUFFIE, Against the Prohibitory System. (Continued.)

If the commerce which this prohibitory system proposes to destroy, were the common property of the whole Union; if the great agricultural staples, which are the basis of that commerce, were equally the productions of all the States of the confederacy, the principle of representative responsibility would furnish to the Southern planter all the security against oppression which human wisdom can provide. Their would be a real and effective responsibility pervading the whole system. A citizen of South Carolina would confidently confide his interests to a representative from Massachusetts, not because that representative was responsible to him, but because he was responsible to persons having the very same interest. It is this community of interest, that can alone insure the effective responsibility of a representative Government. Where this does not exist, the principle of responsibility ceases to afford any security against oppression, and the power of the common government should cease with it.

Whenever the Federal Government, therefore, assumes to act upon the local or peculiar interests of particular States or sections of the Union, it is clearly transgressing the appropriate sphere of its constitutional and responsible power, as a State Government would do, in attempting to control those common interests, that have been committed to the protection of the federal government. In the one case it would be despotism; in the other, anarchy. God forbid that we should ever be driven to the dreadful alternative of choosing between them, ever for a time.

I have said, Mr. CHAIRMAN, that there cannot be imagined a more odious and intolerable form of despotism, than that of a majority stimulated by motives of self interest, and acting without any restraining power, upon the interests of the minority. A just analysis and exposition of the true character and principles of that combination—or more properly, conspiracy of interests, which constitutes the tariff majority in the United States, will exhibit this idea in a more striking point of view than any thing I have yet advanced on the subject. I venture the assertion that no priesthood, in the darkest ages of ignorance and superstition, ever pursued their selfish objects with more untiring perseverance & consummate art, than the manufacturing capitalists have prosecuted their mercenary schemes of monopoly. Commencing with a few followers—like other impostors of whom we read—they have successively enlisted under their banner a sufficient number of confederate interests to render them themselves formidable; and finally by addressing themselves to the ambition of some and the prejudices of others, they have disseminated the delusion of their false doctrines through all ranks of society, in the tariff States. Aspiring politicians, finding it conducive to their political advancement, have not scrupled to form an alliance, cemented by avarice and ambition, and not less ominous to public liberty than that which has existed, in other times and other countries, between Church and State. By the artful use of cant phrases and cabalistic terms, addressed to the national pride and local prejudices of the people—such as the "American System," and the "British System," "Old England," and "New England," the "Free States," and the "Slave States,"—they have succeeded in working up the public mind in the manufacturing States, to a state of insatiable almost incredible, and, in my opinion, utterly incurable. What, then, are we to expect from a majority, thus bound together by the two strongest of human passions—avarice and ambition—and acting under the imposing disguise of disinterested patriotism? It has been said, Sir, by a wise man, that one hundred philosophers, thrown together, and acting under the impulse of a common interest and the contagion of a common passion, would be converted into a mob. There can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle; and it is even more powerfully exemplified in its application to large masses and communities of men, united by common interests, common passions and common prejudices, and directing their efforts to a common object. It is but too apparent, that entire sections of the Union bound together in a confederacy of interest and ambition, urged on by the master spirits of manufacturing monopoly and political management, and sustained by the blind and demoralizing delusion, that it is the dictate of true patriot-

ism to oppress and plunder the minority, because they prosecute trade with a foreign country;—it must be apparent, I say, that whole sections of the Union distinguished from the minority by the peculiarity of their civil institutions, and arrayed against that minority by the united motives of interest, and ambition, and prejudice, will prosecute their schemes of injustice and oppression, with all that want of moral responsibility which distinguishes the proceedings of an infatuated mob. Yes, Sir, this mighty mass, blinded by a delusion which converts plunder into patriotism, will perpetrate, under the prostituted forms of legislation, acts of oppression and injustice, which no individual composing it would think of perpetrating, when acting on his separate responsibility. Such, then, is a faithful portrait of that majority, which we are told have a natural right to regulate and confiscate the interests of the minority. What despotism can be pointed out, either among the dark realities of history, or the wildest fictions of poetry, more fearful to contemplate? What refuge, what hope, what security have the minority, when this devouring monster walks abroad, clothed with the mantle and armed with the sceptre of power, and stimulated by the insatiable spirit of monopoly? Shall I be told, that the minority must throw themselves upon the humanity, justice and moderation of this majority? What, Sir! are we to expect justice, humanity and moderation from the spirit and genius of monopoly itself?—You had as well think of striking fire from an icicle! You had as well attempt to satiate the appetite of a cannibal, by the cries of infant tenderness!

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I solemnly declare, that I would prefer the government of a single despot, to that of such a majority as I have described, acting upon the rights and interests of the minority, without any restraint but that imposed by its own will. The subjects of an imperial despot, are not without some security against the extremes of oppression. The greatest tyrant that ever reigned—even the Emperor Tiberius—was still a man, having the soul, and the feelings, and the sympathies of a man, and could not, therefore, behold, without some "compassionate visitings," the sufferings of his subjects, and the desolation and plunder of his provinces. But such a majority as I have described, has no more soul than a corporation, and in the very nature of things, is utterly incapable of human sympathy.

There is another restraint upon the power of a single tyrant, which does not operate upon this tyrant majority, appropriately denominated in another place, "king numbers." The physical force of society is on the side of the oppressed, in the case of a single despot. An act of tyranny will vibrate through the hearts of all his subjects, from one extremity of his dominions to the other. Every man will feel that the blow which strikes down his fellow subject to day, may fall upon him to-morrow. A sense of common danger and common suffering, will induce the most degraded population in the world to impose such limits upon the practical exercise of despotic power, as will prevent the extremes of oppression. It is a historical fact, Sir, that there does not exist on the face of the earth, a despotism that is not restrained by some principle, moral, religious, or political, which operates as a practical check upon power, and a security against oppression. But what human principle, what earthly power, is there to restrain the majority? To what tribunal can the oppressed minority carry their appeal, and urge their plea against oppression and injustice? Can they appeal to public opinion, that high tribunal by which the despotism even of Napoleon, with all his military power, was controlled? That public opinion is the very spirit and soul—the animating principle of the tyranny that oppresses them. Then, Sir, there is no refuge for the minority, if the sacred and protecting power of the Constitution cannot be interposed—"Their final hope is flat despair."

There is another particular in which the despotism of a single tyrant, is preferable to that of a legislative majority, such as I have described. His appetite for taxation and plunder, is infinitely less voracious. There is a limit to the exactions of an absolute monarch, which he has no motive to exceed. When his subjects have supplied his exchequer with a sufficient treasure to gratify his imperial vanity, by covering him with the decorations appropriate to his rank—when they have provided the means of keeping up his civil and military establishments, and of maintaining the pomp and pageantry of power, ambition itself can supply no motive for any further exaction. But where is the people whose resources are sufficient to satisfy the voracious cravings of a majority, acting up-

on the principles of the manufacturers and their confederates, in this unholty crusade against the commerce of the Southern States? The wealth of the ladies might be exhausted, and yet the appetite for plunder would be as far from being satiated as ever.

It cannot be doubted that when a majority of the common legislative council, in a federative system of government, assumes the power, and makes it the avowed and final object of its exercise to injure or destroy the local, peculiar and exclusive interests of a part of the States, composing the confederacy, the principle of confederation itself is converted into the heaviest political curse that can afflict any people. Its very end is utterly perverted. The only legitimate purpose of a confederation of States, is the preservation of every member of the league, both from foreign injustice and violence, and from the injustice and violence of the other members. But it cannot be disguised that, in the case under consideration, the power of the confederacy is prostituted to the perpetration of the very injustice and violence it was specially, if not exclusively, intended to prevent, and to the destruction of the very rights and interests it was intended to secure; and that, too, in the most injurious, because the most insidious of all forms; the substitution of legislative power for physical force. In this way the States composing the majority, are as distinctly arrayed against those composing the minority, in a war of legislation, as they possibly could be, in a war of arms, if they were unconnected sovereignties. If the States were not united by this confederacy, a greater outrage could not be conceived, as well against the principles of natural justice, as against the law of nations than an attempt of two thirds of those States to prohibit and destroy the lawful commerce of the other third. The universal sense of all civilized nations would cry out against the enormity. Yet this is precisely, and to the very letter, the outrage which the tariff States are now perpetrating against the Southern States, through the instrumentality of a Government formed for the very purpose of preventing it. The federal legislature, under these circumstances, entirely loses its conservative character, ceases to be the common council of the confederacy, and becomes a mere substitute for armies and navies, to carry on the work of plunder and desolation, by which the tariff States propose to counteract the bountiful dispensations of Providence, in favor of the Southern States. The Hall of Congress is nothing more or less than a field of battle, in which the conflicting powers are arrayed against each other in a species of warfare, in which neither valor, nor skill, nor reason, nor justice, are of any avail to the combatants, but of which the issue is ultimately decided by the mere brute force of numbers. Mr. CHAIRMAN, this palpable prostitution and perversion of the federal power of the Union, not only fails to secure every member of that Union from the injustice and violence of the other members, but places in the hands of a majority of States an instrument more powerful and more dangerous than cannon for the destruction of the interests of the minority.

Without fleets or armies, and what is of infinite importance to tender consciences—without hazarding the loss of a single drop of human blood, a prosperous commerce is swept from the face of the ocean, by the mere mathematical power of numbers. All that is required is that the Clerk at your table should count over the votes, and the Speaker pronounce "the ayes have it," and the work of desolation is done. This, too, is all accomplished peaceably. Yes, Sir, war is prevented between the members of the confederacy, but that is substituted which is infinitely worse for the minority. If the majority, in waging a war of piracy and plunder, were exposed to the perils of their vocation, there would be some security in that, even to the minority. "The battle is not always to the strong." Valor and skill might supply the place of numbers in the open field, and a just cause, would give a threefold energy to every freeman, in resisting the lawless invader of his rights. But when it is reduced to a mere matter of counting, what valor, what skill, what power of argument or eloquence, can make a minority of votes in a just cause of equal power with a majority in an unjust one?

I beg leave now, Mr. CHAIRMAN, to suggest, for the consideration of the committee, some historical analogies which are calculated to exhibit in a strong practical point of view, the tyranny and injustice of this prescriptive system of legislation which the majority of Congress have carried on for the last ten years against the lawful commerce of the Southern States. What, then, is the sum

and substance of that system? It is precisely this, Sir: that the Southern States shall be prohibited from carrying on commerce in certain articles with the nations of the world, and shall be restricted to an intercourse with the tariff States of this Union. This reduces the Southern States to a state of colonial vassalage, to the tariff States, decidedly worse than that of our ancestors to Great Britain. What was the amount of the colonial vassalage of our ancestors? It was nothing more than that they should be "prohibited from carrying on commerce, in certain articles, with the nations of the world, and should be restricted to an intercourse with Great Britain."

The Southern States, then, are reduced to the very same relation to the tariff States, in point of principle, as that in which all the colonies formerly stood to Great Britain. They have changed their masters, to be sure, and I will now proceed to inquire what they have gained by the change.

I confidently assert, that the restrictions imposed by the tariff States upon the commerce of the planting States, are one hundred times more injurious and oppressive than all the colonial restrictions and taxes which Great Britain ever imposed; or attempted to impose upon the commerce of our forefathers. Yes, Mr. CHAIRMAN, a revolution which severed a mighty empire into fragments, and which history has already recorded as the first in the annals of human liberty, originated in restrictions and impositions, not a whit more tyrannical in principle, and, as I will proceed to demonstrate, not a hundredth part so oppressive in point of fact as the restrictions and impositions now unconstitutionally imposed upon the Southern States.

The prohibition which excluded our ancestors from the commerce of all other countries but Great Britain, was almost purely nominal. Without that prohibition, the trade of the colonies would have been confined almost exclusively to the mother country. She furnished them with the best market in the world for all the productions of their industry. She supplied the articles they wanted cheaper than they could be obtained from any other nation, and gave them a better price for their productions. But the very opposite of this is true, as to the restrictions of which we now complain. Instead of coinciding with the natural course of trade, they come directly in contact with it. The Southern States are excluded from their natural markets—the very best in the world, for the purpose of confining them to a market which is, in all respects, the very worst. Europe now consumes five-sixths of our agricultural staples, and the consumption would be indefinitely extended, if the trade was unrestricted; the tariff States could not consume, under any circumstances, more than one fifth of these staples. Great Britain, France, and Holland, could furnish us with such manufactures as we want, at a price one-third less than that for which they ever can be furnished by the manufacturing States of this Union; and, under these circumstances, we are compelled to purchase from these States, and denied our natural right of purchasing from foreign nations. In one word, we are excluded from the very best markets in the world, and confined to that in which we can get least for what we have to sell, and are compelled to give most for what we desire to purchase.

The duties and restrictions imposed upon the commerce of the Southern States for the exclusive benefit of the tariff States, amount to a larger sum of taxation and oppression in a single year, than all the restrictions and taxes imposed upon all the colonies by the British Parliament, from the date of the stamp act to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war.

The Southern States are to all intents and purposes recolonized, as much so as if the British Parliament had the supreme legislative power, of regulating their commerce.

I am aware that it has been attempted to impair the force of this analogy by averting to the fact that the Southern States are fairly represented in Congress.

But when the power of this Common Council is directed against the interest of the minority, so isolated and distinguished by geographical and civil peculiarities and commercial interests, as that laws apparently and nominally general, may be, in effect, local and exclusive in their impositions, it is obvious that a representation effecting its distinct and local interest, is substantially no representation at all. When the proposition before Congress is the imposition of a common and equal burden upon the whole country, or the appropriation of the common funds, to defend the rights of a single State or even of a single individual, I should con-

sider the Southern States really represented, however much they might differ with the majority. But when the proposition is to impose an exclusive burden on those States or appropriate their peculiar funds, for the benefit even of all the other States, I should regard them as having no representation at all, though they were entitled to ninety-nine votes in a Council of two hundred. On such a question, any thing less than a majority, or at least an equality of votes, is precisely equal to no vote at all. It is not a question of deliberation, concerning common interests, but a question of naked numerical power, concerning interests that are entirely adverse.

Nothing, therefore, can be more unfair and ridiculous, than to maintain that the unjust and unconstitutional impositions of the tariff system, are in any respect, less tyrannical, in their operation upon the Southern States, merely because those States are represented in Congress. What would have been the nature of a colonial representation in the British Parliament in 1776? The wisest of our patriotic ancestors rejected the idea as a miserable mockery. What is the value of an Irish representation in the British Parliament, on all questions affecting the local interests of Ireland, and in which the interest or prejudices of England, stand opposed to them? Let the oppression and ruin of Ireland, answer the question. What would be the value of a West India representation in Parliament, on the question of negro emancipation? And what is the value of a Southern representation in Congress, when the question to be determined is whether ten millions of Southern commerce shall be subjected to the legislative rapacity of the majority? They serve no other purpose than to be nominal parties to the immolation of their constituents, and thus furnish to their oppressors a pretext and a disguise for the outrage.

The course of these remarks forcibly suggests another historical analogy, calculated—if that be possible—to exhibit in a still stronger point of view, the state of political degradation to which the Southern States are reduced by the prohibitory system. The recent war with Great Britain will be memorable in the history of the country, as the second war of independence. The evident tendency of the British pretensions to re-colonize the United States, caused every enlightened patriot, to see and to feel, that such was the true character of the contest. Now, what were the pretensions of Great Britain? In the very strongest point of view, they amounted to no more than the assumption of a right, on the part of Great Britain, not to prohibit, but to *shackle and encumber*, during war, the commerce of the United States, with the adverse belligerents. Suppose she had set up the broad pretension—similar to that now enforced by the tariff States—that we should trade exclusively with her, and should not trade with France, either in peace or in war? There is not a patriot in the Union who would not have seen his country one vast catcomb of slaughtered freemen, before he would have tarnished the memory of his ancestors, by submitting to terms so ignominious and degrading. Every plain would have been a Marathon, and every street a Thermopylae; and Great Britain would never have succeeded in our quarrel, using our great pretensions, that we should have survived to acknowledge and submit to it. And yet, the Southern States, who so gloriously sustained a war waged against this pretension, are now actually reduced to a state of degradation and dependence, beyond all question, worse than that which would have resulted from its establishment. If we had been actually conquered by the British arms,—if we had been compelled to prostrate the insignia of our sovereignty at the feet of the conqueror, and the terms of our submission had been dictated at the head of victorious legions, nothing worse could have been imposed upon the whole confederacy, by the right of conquest, than the oppression and vassalage to which the Southern States are now subjected, by the legislation of Congress.

(To be continued.)

A buckish young gentleman went into a barber's shop on Wednesday evening, to have an operation performed on his chin. The young barber executed his office most barbarously, cutting away a piece of skin occasionally, and making several incisions, that considerably disconcerted the patient—who exclaimed in a rage, "You rascal, you are not fit to shave a dog." "No Sir," modestly answered the boy, "I am a new apprentice, and so my master tells me to practice on puppies."

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

[The following epitome of the story upon which that most tragical tragedy, the Bride of Lammermoor, was founded, will be read with great interest; it would seem, that in it Sir Walter has departed less widely from the actual facts of the case, at least the facts represented, than in any of the others.]

Miss Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the first Lord Stair, and Dame Margaret Ross, had engaged herself without the knowledge of her parents to the Lord Rutherford, who was not acceptable to them either on account of his political principles, or his want of fortune. The young couple broke a piece of gold together, and pledged their troth in the most solemn manner; and it is said the young lady imprecated dreadful evils on herself should she break her plighted faith. Shortly after, a suitor who was favoured by Lord Stair, and still more so by his lady, paid his addresses to Miss Dalrymple. The young lady refused the proposal, and being pressed on the subject; confessed her secret engagement. Lady Stair, a woman accustomed to universal submission, [for even her husband did not dare to contradict her,] treated this objection as a trifle, and insisted upon her daughter yielding her consent to marry the new suitor, David Dunbar, son and heir to David Dunbar of Baldoon, in Wigtownshire. The first lover, a man of very high spirit, then interfered by letter, and insisted on the right he had acquired by his troth plighted with the young lady. Lady Stair sent him for answer, that her daughter, sensible of her undutiful behaviour in entering into a contract unauthorised by her parents, had retracted her unlawful vow, and now refused to fulfil her engagement with him.

The lover, in return, declined positively to receive such an answer from any one but his mistress in person; and as she had to deal with a man who was both of a most determined character, and of too high condition to be trifled with, Lady Stair was obliged to consent to an interview between Lord Rutherford and her daughter. But she took care to be present in person, and argued the point with the disappointed and incensed lover with pertinacity equal to his own. She particularly insisted on the Levitical law, which declares that a woman shall be free of a vow which her parents dissent from.—This is the passage of Scripture she founded on:—

"If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond; he shall not break his word, he shall do according to all that proceedeth out of his mouth."

"If a woman also vow a vow unto the Lord, and bind herself by a bond, being in her father's house in her youth;

"And her father hear her vow, and her bond wherewith she hath bound her soul, and her father shall hold his peace at her: then all her vows shall stand, and every bond wherewith she hath bound her soul shall stand."

"But if her father disallow her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows, or of her bonds wherewith she hath bound her soul, shall stand: and the Lord shall forgive her, because her father disallowed her."—Numbers, xxx. 2, 3, 4, 5.

While the mother insisted on these topics, the lover in vain conjured the daughter to declare her own opinion and feelings. She remained totally overwhelmed as it seemed,—mute, pale, and motionless as a statue. Only at her mother's command, sternly uttered, she summoned strength enough to restore to her plighted lover the piece of broken gold, which was the emblem of her troth. On this, (Cowan & Neavey's) tremendous passion, took leave of the mother with maledictions, and as he left the apartment, turned back to say to his weak, if not sickly mistress, "For you, madam, you will be a world's wonder;" a phrase by which some remarkable degree of calamity is usually implied. He went abroad, and returned not again. If the last Lord Rutherford was the unfortunate party, he must have been the third who bore that title, and who died in 1686.

The marriage between Janet Dalrymple and David Dunbar of Baldoon now went forward, the bride showing no repugnance, but being absolutely passive in every thing her mother commanded or advised. On the day of the marriage, which, as was then usual, was celebrated by a great assemblage of friends and relations, she was the same—sad, silent, and resigned, as it seemed to her destiny. A lady, very nearly connected with the family, told the author that she had conversed on the subject with one of the brothers of the bride, a mere lad at the time, who had ridden before his sister to church. He said her hand, which lay on his as she held her arm round his waist, was as cold and damp as marble. But, full of his new dress, and the part he acted in the procession, the circumstance, which he long afterwards remembered with bitter sorrow and compunction, made no impression on him at the time.

The bridal feast was followed by dancing; the bride and bridegroom retired as usual, when of a sudden the most wild and piercing cries were heard from the

nuptial chamber. It was then the custom to prevent any coarse pleasantry which old times perhaps admitted, that the key of the nuptial chamber should be intrusted to the bridegroom. He was called upon, but refused at first to give it up, he was compelled to hasten with others to learn the cause. On opening the door, they found the bridegroom lying across the threshold, dreadfully wounded, and streaming with blood. The bride was then sought for: She was found in the corner of the large chimney, having no covering save her shift, and that dabbled in gore. There she sat grinning at them, mopping and mowing, as I heard the expression used; in a word, absolutely insane. The only words she spoke were, "Take up your bonny bridegroom." She survived this horrible scene little more than a fortnight, having been married on the 24th of August, and dying on the 12th of September, 1669.

The unfortunate Baldoon recovered from his wounds, but sternly prohibited all enquiries respecting the manner in which he had received them. If a lady, he said, asked him any question upon the subject, he would neither answer her nor speak to her again while he lived; if a gentleman, he would consider it as a mortal affront, and demand satisfaction as having received such. He did not very long survive the dreadful catastrophe, having met with a fatal injury by a fall from his horse as he rode between Leith and Holyrood-house, of which he died the next day, 28th March, 1682. Thus a few years removed all the principal actors in this frightful tragedy.

PARAGRAPHS.

THE GOOD BOY LOVER.

"When I was a lad (said a facetious gentleman to the recorder of the anecdote), I was, or rather fancied myself, to be desperately in love with a very charming young lady. Dining at her parents house one day, I was unfortunately helped to the gizzard of a chicken, attached to one of the wings. Aware, like most 'good boys,' that it was extremely ungenteel to leave any thing on my plate, and being ever anxious to act with etiquette and circumspection in the interesting circle, I as a good boy, wished strictly to conform myself to the rules of good breeding; but the gizzard of a fowl! Alas! It was impossible! how unfortunate! I abhorred it! No, I could not either for love or money have swallowed such a thing! So, after blushing, playing with the annoyance, and casting many a side long glance, to see if I was observed, I contrived at length to roll it from my plate into my mouchoir, which I placed on my knees purposely for its reception: the next minute all was safely lodged in my pocket. Conversing with the object of my affections, during the evening, in a state of nervous forgetfulness I drew forth my handkerchief, and in a superb flourish out flew the gizzard! Gaud heavens my fair one started; colored, laughed; I was petrified: away flew my ecstatic dreams, and out of the house I flung myself without one 'au revoir,' but with the consciousness of truth of that delectable ballad which proclaims, that 'Love has eyes!' I thought no more of love in that quarter; believe me!" *Mirror.*

A short story as told by Matthews the Comedian.

My friend and myself, when in Devonshire, were visiting an acquaintance, who had a daughter not remarkable either for her wit beauty or accomplishments. She had passed the grand climacteric, and was certainly on the wane; but her heart had lost none of its susceptibility to *le grand passion*. She had for ten years been conspicuous for her dress, airs and 'beau catchers'; but alas! she had toiled all night at balls, routs, and levees, but had caught no beau. Being as vain as she was simple we thought her fair game for a quiz. 'Miss Lucretia Elvira,' said I, 'have you heard of the late act of parliament, by which all ladies with small mouths shall be allowed to marry two husbands?' 'No Sir,' said she, (SCREWING HER MOUTH IN A PUCKER) 'what a cur's law!' 'You are wrong Edward,' said my friend to me; 'those ladies with large mouths are to be allowed two husbands.' 'LAW ME!' exclaimed she (opening her mouth as big as a bucket) 'what a curious law!'

A Poet.—Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:—

"Lard did I live & evil I did dwell and add, 'I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English.'"

Dandy Elopement.—Our city for a few days past, has been under no little excitement at the sudden disappearance of a *thing*, who had strutted about our streets during about a year past in the shape of a full dash'd dandy. He wore large whiskers, a gallinipper cap, a daubing watch and safety chain, a *la mode* pantaloons and gaiters, white gloves, &c. &c., and walked along our side walks, without putting himself to the vulgar condescension of knowing any one whom he might chance to meet, save some young lady of the ton, or possibly some gentlemen whom he had met at some good society party, or who was recommended to his notice by a first cut fashionable gala.—Although he was but a clerk in one of our commercial houses, yet few persons in the city had more money to sport with, or made a more Jackdaw appearance in dress. He played billiards, set oyster suppers, rode in gig, and in buggy, and passed off as a gentleman of the first water. His credit was abundant, and few persons wished to dun so much of a gentleman as he appeared to be. But his exit was sudden, and many honest people are left without their duns. Report says he owes about \$100 for board in one place, \$40 for board in another; to his tailor, and numerous smaller bills to the other people, not even excepting the friend of whom he borrowed money. All are left to suffer by him.

So the world goes. A worthless, brainless fellow in whiskers and gloves, will be welcomed into good society, while an industrious citizen, who dresses within his income is discarded or overlooked. A dashing fop can gull almost every body. He runs in upon the tailor, he runs on upon the landlord, he runs about upon the labor of the shoemaker, he runs his face at the billiard board and his presence into good society; all by the fascinations of his dress, his whiskers and a borrowed gold watch; and at last he runs away leaving his creditors and his dupes unpaid and perhaps unried.

Troy Budget.

Village Aristocracy.—That there is something of aristocracy in almost every village, is too palpable to be questioned; and we cannot but regret, the labouring class, farmers, mechanics, &c. should submit to be controlled by those, who will not associate with them for any other purpose than to flatter them in the support of their views, and interests. We wish to see a proper spirit manifested by the "bone and muscle" of society—a spirit that will not surrender those rights, which are theirs by inheritance—and which they can and should exercise to those whose vanity, or ignorance, or both, leads them to think themselves their superiors. No other distinction than that founded upon character or conduct should be recognized in society. It is an egregious mistake of those who boast of great wealth or noble connexions, to think themselves better than their neighbours, on that account: if their conduct is better, so far they are better and for no other reason.

Farmer's Museum.

Singular Custom.—In Russia, says the Literary Gazette, it is by no means an uncommon circumstance to hear two people accost each other in the following dialogue, by way of salutation: 'I beg leave to acquaint you that your nose is freezing, to which the other probably answers—'I was just going to observe to you that yours is already frozen.' On such occasions both the sufferers stop, and reciprocally perform on each other the operation of rubbing the afflicted part with a piece of stuff, or sometimes with a handful of snow, in order to restore the circulation of the blood. After this service mutually rendered, the parties separate with the usual ceremonial of bows and salutations!!!

A British Colonel at the head of a fine regiment made an attack; but his men being panic struck, fled and left him in the lurch. He was slightly wounded and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The next day, resolved to give his regiment an opportunity to wipe off their disgrace, he led them to a desperate enterprise, on the eve of which he said to them;—"I should like to know whether you intend to run to-day, if you do, I'll take the start." *Boston Palladium.*

Going to Sea.—An old man marrying a young wife is compared to a ship going up the straight without provision.



Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 14, 1830

It appears that what we have said of Mr. McDuffie's reasoning upon the prohibitory system is not precisely apprehended by some of our friends. They say they cannot see how, contrary to all the accepted rules of political economy, the burden of taxation rests upon the Southern planters, who do not consume what they produce. We will endeavour to unfold our reasons for thinking so by laying down a few simple and plain matters of fact to such as doubt and which we are sure cannot fail to set the matter in the plainest point of view possible.

Take for example the Southern planter who sends his produce to foreign markets, and whose subsistence is mainly derived from the income which his planting interest yields him, he carries it to England and receives there the market price. The Northern Merchant who has nothing to export of any consequence, save what he may procure from the South, imports, by far the larger proportion of foreign goods consumed in the United States. The Southern planter brings back no imports in exchange for his productions but receives their value in specie.

But the Southern planter is compelled from the force of circumstances to lay out the larger proportion of his receipts for exports, in articles necessary for his consumption and which are imported by the Northern trader. We will suppose, for example, that he wishes to purchase a large quantity of woollens for which the importing Merchant in England has paid one dollar per yard. When it arrives at the port of New York a duty of twenty cents per yard is exacted for all such goods as are unloaded there. The Southern planter to supply himself sends to the Merchants of the North who charge him the one dollar paid in England; the twenty cents paid as a duty at the port, and then exact their premium for the advance upon the prime cost of the articles as well as the duty imposed by this government upon its importation, which will enhance the price of the goods nearly one hundred per cent; all which is brought about by the prohibitory system.

But it is said by those who favour the present restriction upon commerce that if there is any burden it operates equally hard upon all sections of the country. It is that about which we mainly disagree, and we do contend, and with reason we think, that its operation is unequal. It is too well known to all intelligent and thinking minds, to be contested in any shape, that the supply from the United States, of our productions, does not regulate their price in the English Markets, but they are governed by the demand and supply generally without reference to any particular country exporting the same productions. The price given by importers for goods of English or foreign manufacture does not regulate the price of the exports of the Southern planter.

Now we will try to shew from admitted facts that the operation of the prohibitory system is unequal and oppressive. The Northern population is principally made up of commercial and mechanical people, both of whom supply the Southern people, the former by importing, the latter by manufacturing wares which are seldom or never imported. The Merchant makes up his loss in consumption, by the operation of the duties, by exacting a greater profit upon his sales. The Mechanic in order to save himself harmless adds the difference which the duties make in the price of his consumptions, on to the articles of his trade with which he furnishes the Southern planter.

Then the commercial and mechanical population of the North regulate the prices of their markets, which they can do with perfect impunity with the prohibitory system to support them. How does the case stand with the oppressed planter? He cannot regulate the prices of his cotton and rice in the English markets. He cannot add any thing to the value of his productions and then he must be the loser since the price of things are doubled upon him at home and no change in his behalf is created abroad. But in addition to this, and in reply to the remark so frequently made, that we can purchase a sufficient supply of the same goods, manufactured at home and for a parallel price, we will rejoin that it must be known to all intelligent minds, as the supply of our cotton, carried to the English markets does not regulate the price the producer receives for it, so the exporter of that article must lose a great deal in the diminished price he will receive in cash below that, which he would otherwise receive, did he make an immediate exchange of his cotton for goods of British manufacture necessary for his consumption.

How does such a system work? Does it work both ways? It does not, and therefore must be a bad one. Is not the Southern planter at last the consumer of what he makes? It is not necessary to make him so that he should consume the very substance which his own soil produces. It is sufficient that he exchanges it for other things needful to be consumed.

Does the merchant and mechanic exchange any thing of consequence with foreign countries? No. With whom then does he exchange

and upon whom is he dependent for his support? Upon the South, which is equally dependent upon the North for the regular supply of such goods. The South has no home market for her productions, the North has, which effects a material difference in the situation of the peculiar affairs of the former, since the whole burden of taxation rests upon the South as we have made plainly appear.

It is not a novel idea then in political economy that the producer under a system of import duties like the present, pays all the taxes which are paid of any consequence. The friends of the tariff may use all the sophistry for which they are so very remarkable, but they cannot controvert that position of Mr. McDuffie's: We confess ourselves, (although the reasoning is perfectly simple) inadequate to the task of explaining the whole ground as fully as we understand it.

Are there any among us who do, in truth and not in pretence, love their country? Let them frown upon those, as enemies to the union, who yelp and echo "disunion" when every act and feeling of the South is friendly to the Union. Have any said "let us disunite, let us depart from the Union?" It is not so asserted. Why then proclaim that a dissolution of the Union is at hand? Why such a clamor about danger, when no danger is near? Who commit the greater sin, those who contend warmly and zealously for their rights, or those who call opportunely to silence them, because they, evilly, choose to construe what the South says into treason, or what she does into something like "disunion"? Who are greater friends to the Union, those who struggle to preserve the constitution, inviolate, or those who denounce them for it? How much greater reason then have we to call those "disunionists" who "kick thro" the constitution, and set all parliament limitations, wailed by an oath, at defiance? But we have a greater veneration for the Union than to make a subject of serious and solemn import a mere bagatelle.

The word "disunion" sounds as lightly upon the ear, and as little attention is paid to it, as the windy and prosy sentences of the daily speakers in the House of representatives. Who are chargeable with this? Who are guilty of a constant identity of that profane word with the most holy of causes, so far as it regards our preservation and happiness in this world? When we first caught the echo of the word "disunion" our hair stood straight up and a sudden chillness came over the life springs of the heart. But now, we can hear it and remain unmoved, except to think how detestable those are who put the word into the mouths of the people and encouraged the cry. We know that thousands sincerely believe that the republic is in danger and that the ardent patriotism of the citizens of South Carolina is mirky rebellion, "that foul dishonoring word" which sits so well upon the traitorous tongue of the editor of a traitorous print in Charleston. Yes! he has endangered the liberties of his country to gratify his envious and malicious hatred to those who would never give his seditious designs any countenance! Yes! he was the first to blow the trumpet of discord, and to fan the dissatisfaction which prevails in the city and State against the unconstitutional and oppressive measures of the general government, into open resistance. And he has attempted to do this by construing every act which went to make public their dissatisfaction, into a design against the Union.

We have seen and closely observed the course of that print, and we were horror-struck to think that an enemy so dangerous to the liberties of our country should be fostered in its bosom.

We have done now what we considered our duty as wardens on the ramparts, and we shall continue to point to danger where danger appears, and never will we, no! not all the wealth of King Croesus, nor the power of King Midas, nor the proffer of St. Leon's philosophers stone, could tempt us to cry out wolf! wolf! when a wolf was to be seen! We came here to seek reward but the consciousness of having served well and faithfully, the great interests and true policy of our country, and when we shall abandon them for self, may the wrath of offended Deity wreak the vengeance of an injured country upon our head.

We have purposely refrained from the use of the word "nullification" simply because we knew a set of discontented wretches who wish to foment discord and disunion, had represented the meaning of the word to be "disunion" shrouded in the hideous and horrible mantle of civil war. We are surprised to see that some intelligent men have taken flight at a word, and denounce those as no patriots, but foes to their country, who say as Mr. Jefferson said thirty years ago that a state could "nullify" an act of Congress. Some demagogues—some well-to-do politicians, either to gratify his personal spleen against the distinguished gentleman who disseminated the word from a sleeping place and introduced it anew on the floor of Congress or to elevate himself, which he could not effect by other means, has laboured to impress the minds of the people erroneously. It grieves us to see so much falsehood published for the press whose purpose is to disseminate correct views and correct reasoning upon matters of general concern, and to portray the true features of our government to the people upon whom its principles are to act.

The Virginia Resolutions drawn up by Mr. Jefferson speak the following language: "The

several states that framed that instrument, the Federal constitution, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infractions, and a nullification, by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts, done under color of that instrument is the right remedy. This is the meaning of the word "nullification," and we trust the good sense of the people will discredit all those who represent the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, than whom a better patriot never lived, as adverse to the Union. But it is bootless to reason with those treasonable wretches of Hartford reminiscence who deny every thing that is good, virtuous and republican in the land.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Mr. John Beard, Jr. exhibited to us, a few days since, a handful of wheat of the first quality which had been injured materially by the weevil, and was strung together in little mats of ten or twelve grains, each, with a worm nearly one quarter of an inch long in the centre. It has not been able to discover what kind of a worm it is, or in what manner it destroys the wheat. A considerable quantity of his wheat has been entirely destroyed. It behoves all farmers in the present scarcity of grain, who are watchful of their own interests, to guard against the ravages of this insect, as well as the weevil.

We do neither ask nor wish the sympathy of the Editor of the Newbern Spectator. If he wishes to know what we think of him, we would ask him to read the second editorial article in our paper, where we have spoken of his coadjutor in Charleston. We do not consider the Editor of the Spectator one whit better.

A public dinner was given to Mr. McDuffie at Edgefield on the 14th August last. Upon being toasted he arose and addressed the meeting in a speech of considerable length. He thinks the fall of a convention in the State necessary, and looks upon disunion, civil war and bloodshed as ridiculous and absurd. He concluded with the following sentiment:

Union among ourselves. The one thing needful to restore South Carolina to her rights, and to preserve the Union of all the States.

A DIARY.

The Governor of South Carolina has set apart the fourth Saturday in September, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

A diving bell has been manufactured by the yankees in which "one of their adventurers" descended to the depth of one hundred and eighty feet and was three quarters of an hour under water, fixing chains to a sunken sloop.

Twelve bales of coarse woollens were seized by the Custom House officers of the city of New-York on the borders of Canada. So much for the present tariff. It will corrupt one half of the community if not modified.

Mrs. Lane of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, has published a reply to Mrs. Barney's letter to Gen. Jackson. It is highly complimented by the Palladium. It has not reached us yet.

Willis Asten, the present representative in congress from Halifax declines a re-election. The names of Williams, Moon and Bynum are mentioned as candidates to supply the vacancy.

A New England paper speaking of the next Presidency, upon whom New England will throw her support and so on, says if the West does not mean to stick to Henry Clay, N. England will not. He wishes to know in time whether the west will "bolt," in order that New England may get the "start."

Col. Marius Willet, the hero of Fort Stanwix, died lately at his residence in New-York.

The National Intelligencer says that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren have made a "bargain," that the latter is to give way for the former at the next election for President, and that Mr. Van Buren is to be supported by Mr. Calhoun's friends for the Vice Presidency. It is a ridiculous and incredible story.

At the Olympic ally in Columbia, S. C., they offer "to give a pig to the man who can catch him by the tail, and throw him over his shoulder—not less than four men to try." The following P. S. is added: "The pig's tail to be well SOAP'D."

Mrs. Barney has given notice that she intends to publish a Periodical in Baltimore. Much success to her Ladyship.

Young Kean has arrived in New-York. He is said to resemble his father, the celebrated actor, Kean, very much.

The wife of the Marquis of Wellesly, who was Mrs. Patterson of Baltimore, has been made first lady of the bed chamber to the present Queen of England.

The Hon. Thos. S. Grimke, of S. Carolina, will deliver the annual oration before the Connecticut Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa on the day preceding commencement.

A writer of the "sketches of public men" in the National Journal says that "the Hon. John Holmes of Maine turned three political somersets in one year without breaking a blood vessel."

The great State Rights celebration at Sumpterville took place on Thursday the 19th August last. It was numerously attended, and a great deal of animation prevailed among the guests. The toasts are numerous. When we have room we will extract a few of them.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Nascitur non fit may be as fitly applied to the ladies' man, as to the poet or painter, the musician or the military commander—each, indeed, are formed by nature's own hand. They must all, of either of those orders, acknowledge themselves indebted to her plastic art for their several suitable qualifications to shine with credit and glory in their particular spheres. There are certain qualifications, which are as absolutely necessary to support the one, with any degree of credit, as the other. It is true that many, without a single requisite of the kind to which I here allude, succeed in pleasing the fancies of particular ladies. But my remark is intended to be confined to such as are lucky enough to become favorites with the ladies generally. Those then who chance to fall below the grade of such as rank themselves among the great champions of that beautiful sex in the conflict of discounting powers, had better retire from the lists and hang up their armour.

It is really amusing to see one of the little students come out from the closet, starched up, and present himself, pale and trembling, at the tournaments which have become so frequent in our country of late, scarcely able to poise that lance which the ladies, and some of the favoured gentry, handle with so much dexterity and glissade, as quite to disconcert and overthrow the feeble, diminutive opponent, whom they only notice to lengthen out their list of the vanquished. He who wishes to raise up a lively interest for himself in the bosom of one of those damsels, must not fail to supply the ware-house, wherein is deposited his lean and meagre supply of knowledge and wisdom with a plentiful and inexhaustible store of the stirring news of the day—such as where the finest assortment of muslins are to be seen—the most fashionable head-dresses and a thousand other such pleasing and attractive themes of conversation for those charmers. Let a gentleman propose a subject of serious conversation, where the powers of the mind are to come into conflict, and she, with whom you anticipated a considerable discussion of the question proposed, will fly off in a tangent and settle on a question as foreign to the one proposed as though she had never heard it.

But perhaps I charge the ladies wrongfully—may be it is not their province to study those questions which usually attract the notice and attention of gentlemen. I speak feelingly upon this subject and should like exceedingly to be informed, if in truth any art or science can instruct one in the mystery of entertaining and pleasing the ladies, what can be done for my case. I am now writhing in excessive torture occasioned by repeated foils in several recent attempts to fix the attention of some ladies upon the consideration of serious subjects, in which alone, it is my more serious misfortune to be instructed. But the most mortifying circumstance of all is yet to come—and let it be a serious warning hereafter to all those who may attempt a show of that about which they know nothing. Having miscarried, as I intimated before, in several essays to entertain the ladies in my own way, I bethought myself of a new expedient, which was to meet them upon their own ground and to use their own weapons of offence and defence—but how sorely I was defeated at the first onset, from my ignorance of their warfare, my present mortification sufficiently evinces.

Bella! horrida bella! my glorious train of beautiful sayings were routed and driven from the campus martius upon the first attack I made, and I was stripped of all my anticipated triumphs and laurels by more experienced and better instructed adversaries. Was it not a dreadful and unfortunate defeat, Messrs. Editors? I am very sore whenever I hear the subject mentioned in company—in a moment my disgrace flashes across my mind, and I skulk out from among my companions like a discarded beau from the sight of his cruel mistress. Take the advice of a sufferer in body, mind and estate, reader, and never enter upon a conflict with such redoubtable adversaries without a host of tinkling words to sustain you in the hour of trouble. It is not in this case as in most others—here the quantity, and not the quality can carry you through the fiery furnace without injury.

IULUS.

We received the letter below several weeks, since, but had not room for its publication till now. About the same time we received the one which succeeds the first. We will submit them to public inspection without any comment, inasmuch as they concern ourselves.

MECKLENBURG, AUG. 1830.

MESSENGER, EDITOR:

Inclosed you will find two dollars the price of the subscription for your paper. And as I understand you request a reason assigned for those who discontinue your paper, for so doing, it follows by a parity of reasoning, that it will not be unacceptable to you, to have a reason assigned by those that subscribe. I saw a letter in your paper some weeks back without a signature. As soon as I read it I determined to subscribe, because your opinion corresponds with mine, and because I think you are persecuted for supporting a doctrine, upon which the honor, the interest, and the very existence of the Southern states depend, as sovereign states. He tells you that it is with reluctance he withdraws his subscription,

and the reason assigned is, that you applaud the course pursued by South Carolina—that that State wishes to dissolve the union. Has there ever been a charge made against a state, more unfounded, or wish less semblance of truth? I answer none in the history of any government: and in order that our correspondent may not be mistaken in future, I will relate to him as briefly as possible, what the South Carolina doctrine is. That state contends that thirteen original states entered with a compact for the mutual benefit of the parties, without either of the states being compelled to become a member—that in order to regulate commerce, and protect each other when attacked by a common enemy, the STATES as such, formed a federal government: surrendering to it certain rights specified in the constitution, and that they retained all the rights not expressly delegated—that whenever a state becomes satisfied the constitution is violated, it is her right, it is her duty as a party to the compact to interpose her authority, in checking the progress of unconstitutional legislation. This is the course that South Carolina is now pursuing, and not as the letter writer supposes plotting a dismemberment of the union. There is no state more patriotic or more desirous that the union should be preserved in its original purity, than South Carolina.

But when I speak this I do not wish to be understood as saying that the South will blindly follow the Tariff majority, right or wrong in their plundering excursions. If that is necessary to preserve the union, it is a union that the South does not desire, such a one alone as exists between wolves and lambs. To those who are searching after truth, I would recommend them to look to South Carolina and they will there see men of such high standing in favor of state rights, that they will immediately contradict the assertions of those who call them "disunionists." The men who are taking the lead in the state are not paupers, not office hunters, not adventurers who are seeking to make their fortunes: but to the contrary; they are men of property, men who hold the highest offices in the gift of the state, and in fact men who have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a dissolution of the union. Those men are contending for what Thos. Jefferson so gloriously achieved in '98. In concluding, suffer me gentlemen to exhort you to proceed right onward in the good cause you have undertaken, regardless of the powerful opposition you have met with. For be assured that you will be ably supported, and that the arrows hurled at you with such a deadly aim, although their points may be dipped in gall, will never be able to reach the lofty pedestal upon which you stand, and that they will return again to the centre of gravity, winging their course at the virals of the archer.

I remain yours respectfully

PITTSBOROUGH, AUG. 21, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: I did not withdraw my patronage from the Western Carolinian in consequence of any political or other objections whatever, private considerations alone pointed out the course best to be pursued, consequently in my note soon after your induction into office (requesting a discontinuance of the paper) I did not deem it essential or necessary to state the reasons which influenced me to withdraw, believing that such an act on my part would be gratuitous, and on yours uncalled for. The political course gentlemen which you have marked out, and by which you intend to be governed, I approve of in all its bearings; the cause you have so independently and fearlessly espoused is a good cause, it is the people's who I am persuaded cannot, nor will not do any thing wilfully or knowingly wrong. The attempts made by your political opponents to injure your press and character will doubtless prove abortive, and will eventually recoil upon their own heads; their weapons of attack are too blunted to do much harm, and too few to effect any thing serious at this, or any other juncture of time. I will close this hasty written letter gentlemen with assuring you, that you have my best wishes for your prosperity in every point of view, and although I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with you, yet you will I hope excuse the liberty I have thus taken in trespassing upon your time in the perusal of this note.

I am gentlemen your obedient serv't.

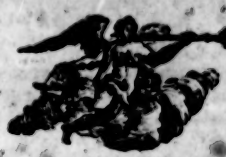
PHILO WHITE,

Being on the eve of visiting foreign countries, on public business, has appointed Mr. JAMES B. HAMPTON, of the town of Salisbury, his Agent; and given him the requisite powers to liquidate and settle all his business in North Carolina: Those indebted, are therefore requested to make payment, in Salisbury, to Mr. Hampton, and him only; to whom all business letters are hereafter to be directed.

The following Gentlemen will act as local Agents, for the settlement of sundry accounts in their respective counties, and have full power to grant discharges:

David Stokes, Esq. P. M. Concord;
David Parks, Esq. Charlotte;
Wm. P. Cowan, Esq. Statesville;
Wm. Warren, Esq. Wilkesboro';
Robt. C. Pearson, Esq. P. M. Morganton;
D. W. Courie, Esq. Huntsville,
Salisbury, Aug. 27, 1830.

POSTSCRIPT.



CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE!!!

Sunday night's Mail brought us the long looked-for intelligence of the commencement of resistance to the despotic reign of the King of France. Upon the promulgation of the decrees dissolving the Chambers, restricting the right of suffrage, and suspending the liberty of the press, the Deputies who were present in Paris convened and sent a deputation to the Generalissimo of the King's Troops calling for a repeal of the obnoxious ordinances, together with a dismissal of the Ministry, and protesting against the illegality of their dissolution. But insult was added to injury by the contumacious rejection of their petition. After Marnont had returned, and declared to La Fayette the ill success of his mission, that "champion of civil Republican liberty exclaimed with enthusiasm "then the civil War is begun." The popular party together with the National Guard, rose in arms, with Gen. La Fayette at their head, and being fired upon by the King's guard, a battle ensued in which the latter were overpowered with the loss of five or six hundred men. The King, his family and Ministers fled to Rheims or Nantes, which is not certain. Gen. La Fayette, the commander in chief then issued the following proclamation:

"FELLOW CITIZENS—You have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian Guard National. We fight for our laws and liberties.

"FELLOW CITIZENS—Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given to you, and that cordially.—The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are ready to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots.

Signed at General Quarters,

"Le General du Bourg.

"Paris, July 29. "LAFAYETTE."

This momentous intelligence was received in New-York on Thursday, Sept. 2d. half past 2 o'clock P. M. by the packet ship, Hibernia, from Liverpool 1st August.

The accounts by the same packet, state that cotton had risen in Liverpool 1-8 to 1-2d. Twenty three thousand bags had been sold. Flour had declined in price.

DIED.

In Iredell county, on the 29th ult. Alexander M'Coy, aged 76 years. Mr. M'Coy was a native of Scotland, emigrated to America in the year 1772. Entering the army as a private soldier, near the commencement of our struggle with Great Britain for Independence, he took an active part in fighting many of the battles fought both in North and South Carolina. Amidst those trying scenes, calculated to fill the mind of the fearful and timid with horror and dismay; he stood firm to his post, nor was he ever known to flinch when the cause of his country or the honour of a soldier demanded his exertions. Near the close of the war he married and settled in Iredell county, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church, (at Centre) continued in full communion in the church. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a fond and indulgent father, a kind and obliging neighbour, has left four children with numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

Communicated.



HAVE just received from the North a supply of fresh Medicines, Paints, &c. which they offer for sale as usual for cash or approved credit. Among which are fresh Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, Sulphate of Quinine, Peppermint, Henry's calc. Magnesia, Barks, Pearl ash, White and Black Mustard Seed, Wines, and imported Liquors, &c. &c.

Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1830.

A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the underscriber was left in Charlotte or on the road between this and Charlotte. Any person who can give any information relative to it, or who may have it in their possession will please address a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place who will send for it. 36 PHILO WHITE.

Taken Up and Committed

To the Jail of Rowan county, on the 25th inst. A Negro man who says he belongs to the estate of Francis Neely, dec'd and was hired by Thomas Allison. Said boy is 35 or 40 years old, yellow complexion of common size, little affected in his eyes, the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away.

36 F. SLATER SARGT.

Salisbury, September 10th, 1830.

BLANKS

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept for sale at this Office.

THE MARKET.

Salisbury Prices, Sept. 11.—Cotton (in seed) 32, clean 38, corn 65 to 75, flour 85 to 95, beef 3 to 3 1/2, bacon 8, molasses 43, lard 8, salt 1 1/2, sugar 11 to 12 1/2, coffee 12 1/2 to 16.
Charleston, August 30.—Cotton 9 a 11 1/2, flour 34 a 36, whiskey 35 a 36, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 44 a 50, corn 56 a 57, coffee 11 a 12 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount, Georgia, 2 1/2 per cent premium.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 33, corn 35, flaxseed 75 a 80, flour, new 4 1/2 a 4 3/4, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 24 a 26, wheat 65 a 75.
Camden, Sept. 4.—Cotton 9 a 10, flour 85 a 95, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 34 a 36, wheat 85 a 93, corn 23, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 30 a 33, bacon 8 to 12 1/2.

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG,
FORMERLY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

WHOLESALE
Dry GOODS Business,
in the City of New-York, with W. Jacot & A. B. Embury, under the firm of

JACOT, EMBURY & YOUNG.
Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

Shaple and Fancy Goods,
which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases.

New-York, August 1, 1830.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cross, sen., on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GOODS.

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cross; will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber; who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,
made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CROSS,
Dec. 4th, 1829.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSHUA HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSHUA HUIE.

June 22d. 1830.

Tailoring.

WM. J. COWAN & T. A. HAGUE
HAVE entered into a copartnership, and taken a shop in the town of Concord, second floor from the Court-House, on Main street, for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business,
in all its various branches. They will receive quarterly the latest London, New-York and Philadelphia FASHIONS; which will enable them to execute their work in the most approved style; and they respectfully request the patronage of the public.

N. B.—THOMAS A. HAGUE will continue, as usual, to carry on the above business at his residence in Iredell county, on the Beattie's Ford Road, 21 miles from Salisbury. He will likewise carry on the Business, through the agency of competent workmen, in the Shop formerly occupied by W. J. Cowan, at Wood Grove, (Cowan & Reeves' Store) Rowan county.

August, 1830. 3136.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Ex'rs.
SAM'L HARGRAVE, }

August 13th, 1830. 334f

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allison, or to David P. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title) and the terms can be known.

25th, 1830. M. O. JONES.

POETRY.

WHAT'S AN OLD BACHELOR LIKE?
A lady who has no objection to marrying answers.

A bachelor without a knife,
A dress without a tie,
A bottle without a cork,
A bell without a clapper,
A door without a ringer,
A book without a cover,
A lass without a lover,
An axe without a handle,
A church without a candle,
A horse without a tail,
A ship without a sail,
A window without a glass,
A beau without a lass.

Thus you see, my friends, what a whimsical creature;
Was formed in a frolic, by old Madam Nature.

THE TEAR.

Oh! sing me no new songs to-night;
Repeat the plaintive strain,
My favourite air in former years—
Come, sing it once again:
Sweet thoughts that slumber'd start to life,
And give my heart relief;
And though I weep to hear that song,
'Tis not the tear of grief.

Her precious record of the past
Fond memory oft recalls,
But music, with her master key,
The hidden volume steals;
The loves, the friends, the hopes of youth,
Are stored in every leaf.
Oh! if I were to hear that song,
'Tis not the tear of grief.

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Stateville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for Cash, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for Cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased anywhere in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.
Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m6d

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Molton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for
Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and
Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bedsteads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1830. 32tf
N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
JULY SESSIONS, 1830.

ANDREW and William Hunsucker vs. Betsey, Sally, Susannah, Magdalena, Philip and John Fulbright, heirs of John Fulbright, dec'd, and others: Petition for division of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Betsey, Sally, Susannah, Magdalena, Philip, John and William heirs at Law of John Fulbright, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincoln on the 4th Monday, after the 6th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry M'Beck, Clerk at said Court at office, the third Monday in July, 1830. 6c38
VARDRY M'BECK, CLK.

Stop the Thief!

ON Sunday night the 29th ult. a large mulatto negro, supposed to be a runaway, having a chain around one of his legs, broke into my house and stole several articles of clothing. I pursued him, and shot at him, but without any other effect than that of making him drop his knapsack, which contained a large quantity of ladies' clothing, and eight dollars and ninety-five cents, which may be had if properly proved, by application to the subscriber, living eight miles S. W. of Salisbury on the Beattie Ford road. JOHN RUDDER.
Sharon co. April 16, 1830. 3c7

New Cheap Store. CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.
Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.
April 17th, 1830.

EBENEZER DICKSON. Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Moll, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured anywhere. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality.
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 33tf

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK.
Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 31tf

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarding and Lodging, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. Fayetteville April, 1st 1830. 11

Wholesale Hardware Store NO. 99, PEARL STREET.

Neatly opposite the Pearl Street House,
NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB, are now receiving a full supply of seasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in their line; which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportsman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and spring back pocket Knives; Sheep-shears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Pliers, Carpenters' Lath, shoemaker's and saddler's Hammers; cooper's and carpenter's Compasses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vises, bright tumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle Irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H and BL Hinges, pew Hinges, chest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, Wood-screws, iron and steel Keating Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candlesticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steel-wires, single and double hand-screws Plates, Scale Beams, Knob Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenter's and cooper's Adzes; mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cooks' Ladders, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Slates, Inkstands, Awns, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stump Joints, white-wash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Ironhead Shovels and Taps; Iron Wire, Braces and Bits, Tap Borers, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Sauffers, and Sauffer Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whip-thonges, Combs, Commode Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons, Bedcaps, Brass Butts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pulleys, Anvils and Vises, Trace Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys, British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curtain Rings, Japan'd Lamps, Cap-wire, Iron Tutania, Britannia, and plated table and tea Spoons; Cork-screws, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes, iron and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spike Shavers, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till locks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Stroops, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Red Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Wagon and Cart BOXES;

which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.

FOLGER and LAMB refer to Messrs. Austin and Burns, of Salisbury; and Samuel F. Gelston and Co. of Cabarus county. F. & L.
August 1st, 1830. 30tf

Committed

ON the 11th July, to the Jail of Lincoln county, a runaway, who calls himself JIM, says he belongs to James Walker of Lunenburg, Virginia, that he left his master in Georgia, where he had taken him with a drove for sale. Jim is about 30 years old, dark complexioned, 5 feet high, has a scar on his forehead and right arm, the former he says was cut with a rock, he has with him a fiddle and a blue cloth coat and pantaloons. The owner is requested to come prepared agreeably to law, and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.
July 19th, 1830. 29tf

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to
J. H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

Hampton & Palmer.

HAVE formed a copartnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silver-smiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.
JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Kuder, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf
WILLIAM R. HUGHES.
July 12th, 1830.

A New Mail Route

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO SALISBURY.
STAGE FARE, \$5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good, gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. R. P. Ginn's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.
June 14th, 1830. 25tf

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county.

A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Land ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it; the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the States; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents, and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this State. The title to the land is indisputable; warrants deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

December 14th, 1830. JOHN BROWN. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low, and on credit, and made to purchasers. J. Brown.

Taken Up

BY Daniel Harkey and entered on the estray books of Mecklenburg county, a small bay mare about 14 hands and 1 inch high, shod on her fore feet, a rope tied on her neck, with some saddle and gear marks, and valued at fifty dollars. 3337 HUGH J. McCAIN, Ranger.
Washington, Mecklenburg co. Aug. 1830.

Book Lost.

ANY one having Beauchamp's Confession will please return it to this Office, and confer a favour upon the owner.

CORN! CORN!!

CORN will sell very readily, in this place at a fair price, if application be made soon. Apply at this office.

Writing & Wrapping Paper.

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill for sale, on moderate terms, at this office. Salisbury, 1830. 21

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods, direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Tailoring Business.

HORACE H. BEARD.

RECENTLY from Philadelphia, (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store, and a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality is not true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. Beard will be enabled to make all kinds of garments agreeably to the latest fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London fashions as soon as they can be sent on. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convenient, to send to Philadelphia for such as he knows to be good and faithful.

From his long experience in the business, and by unremitting attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice agreeably to directions. All kinds of cutting out will be done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit well Country produce will be taken in payment for work at the market prices.
Salisbury, July 26, 1830. 29tf

Journeymen Wanted.

THE subscriber will give good wages and constant employment to two good workmen at the Boot and Shoe making business, who can come well recommended for sobriety, industry and steady habits. JOHN BENSON.
Concord, August 31, 1830. 4338

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a good assortment of leather, and expects more from the North, in a few days. He has a good assortment of Fashionable Laces, of all sizes. J. B.

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.

Anatomy, John H. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.
Institution and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.

Medical Jurisprudence, Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Ericoleau, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.
HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 25th, 1830. 33tf

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

SPRING TERM, 1830.

JOHN FURR and others vs. Jacob and Geo. Furr: Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or plead to said petition or the prayer of the petitioners will be granted ex parte and partition made accordingly. 6c39
DAN'L. CORMAN, c. c. c.

Taken Up

BY Daniel Harkey and entered on the estray books of Mecklenburg county, a small bay mare about 14 hands and 1 inch high, shod on her fore feet, a rope tied on her neck, with some saddle and gear marks, and valued at fifty dollars. 3337 HUGH J. McCAIN, Ranger.
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